

birds which are lying down jump up instinctively, and all huddle together. I moved a group of five as gently as possible with my foot, and one individual tumbled into the soft mud two feet below a bank, where it lay for several minutes, while its companions walked away to the beach, avoiding the freshwater-pools, into which they might have plunged and made more rapid progress. A few minutes later I returned just in time to see it ascending on all fours, continuing the amble until out of harm's way.

The delicate and conspicuous colours of the lower mandible show gradations. In a group of nine I noted on February 2nd:—(a) black; (b) ivory-white; (c) fleshy to coral-red. (a) had finished its moult, and seemed to be a young one, with a rich golden-yellow lateral mark on the neck. (b) was a bird of ordinary proportions, with a coral-red patch on one side of the mandible at the distal end. (c) was a moulting bird, but with nearly double the girth of others of the same height, and was apparently one-third heavier. Instead of golden yellow on its neck, it had white, feebly tinged with yellow, and there was no gold line on the chest. I am inclined to think that the colour-development goes from black to red. In skinning these birds I noticed the dorsal fat, where the feathers were black, was black, and in the ventral region, beneath the white feathers, the adipose tissue was white. In young birds the down remains longest on the neck and flippers, and the whole plumage is not so bright as that of the adult. The head and throat are grey, instead of black, in the mature bird.

II.—*Notes on the Birds of North-west Fokkien.*

By J. D. D. LA TOUCHE, C.M.Z.S.

[Continued from 'The Ibis,' 1899, p. 431.]

110. *PYRRHULA NIPALENSIS* Hodgs.

This Bullfinch was common enough during the first two weeks of our stay at Kuatun, where we found it in small flocks; afterwards it apparently became scarce. Only two were shot in May.

If it nests in the Kuatun Mountains it must do so very late, as none of those shot by us, including one obtained on the 16th May, showed any signs of breeding. I once heard a native say that he had found the nest late in the season. On previous trips our collectors obtained examples of this species in April, May, June, September, and October. They told us that on every occasion the birds were in flocks and that they were not breeding.

The soft parts of examples shot at Kuatun are as follows:— Iris dark brown; bill light greenish plumbeous, tipped and edged with black; legs dark greyish pink.

111. FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA L.

Winters in North-west Fohkien.

112. MUNIA ACUTICAUDA Hodgs.

Obtained at Shao-wu-fu in December 1895.

113. PASSER MONTANUS (L.).

Lowlands of North-west Fohkien. It does not occur at Kuatun.

114. PASSER RUTILANS Temm.

This is the mountain Sparrow of Fohkien. A pair or two build in the houses at Kuatun and Upper Kuatun, whence we have an egg taken in May 1896.

I have a clutch of four eggs taken by our men from a hole in a tree near the river, a few miles inland of Foochow. They resemble some eggs of *P. montanus*, but are much smaller. The ground-colour of three of them is a dirty white, and they are thickly streaked and speckled with pale sepia-brown over grey underlying blotches. The underlying blotches are, in one egg, concentrated about the large end; in the other two they occur all over the egg. The fourth egg is white, with a cap of sepia-brown blotches over underlying inky-grey confluent blotches. A few blotches are distributed over the rest of the egg. The shape of these eggs is ovate, with a strong tendency to oval. They measure 0.73×0.54 , 0.73×0.53 , and 0.73×0.52 (two) inch.

115. *EOPHONA PERSONATA* (T. & S.).

Obtained in winter and in April at Kuatun. Baum collected a specimen at Pucheng (see P. Z. S. 1890, p. 345).

116. *CHRYSOMITRIS SPINUS* (L.).

One specimen was shot by our men at Kuatun in October 1896.

117. *EMBERIZA SPODOCEPHALA* Pall.

One obtained at Kuatun on the 30th April, 1898.

118. *EMBERIZA FUCATA* Pall.

This Bunting breeds on the grasslands above Kuatun. We have not as yet been able to find the nest.

119. *EMBERIZA PUSILLA* Pall.

A few were shot in the tea-fields of the Upper Kuatun Valley on the 2nd and 7th April, 1898.

120. *EMBERIZA TRISTRAMI* Swinhoe.

Our men shot this bird at Kuatun in April 1897, and on the 5th April, 1898, a specimen with the head in moult was shot in the same locality. It was, with some others of its kind, among the brushwood on the edge of a wood.

121. *EMBERIZA CIOIDES* Temm.

This Bunting is common in the tea-fields of Upper Kuatun during the breeding-season, but we have obtained only three or four nests with eggs. The first of these, taken by our men in May 1896, contained a single egg. The ownership of this nest was not satisfactorily proved; however, I am pretty sure that the collectors did not make a mistake. The egg is a rather short ovate in shape. It is dull greyish white, scrawled round the large end with very dark brown, almost black, hair-lines, with a spot of the same colour and a large blotch of sooty brown about the middle of the egg. An underlying, but very apparent, line of lilac-grey passes under this blotch, partly encircling the egg round its centre, and there are a few other underlying lines of the same lilac-grey, with a smudge of the same colour also in the centre of the egg. A few comma-like marks of blackish brown occur

among the thin hair-lines encircling the large end of the egg. It measures 0.77×0.61 inch.

The nest is a strong compact cup, with well-rounded edges made of grass-stems and blades and a few fine grass-roots, inside of which there is an inner cup composed of fine strips of grass. The lining is of fine brown fibre. The inner diameter is 2.1×2.4 inches, the outer diameter 4.5×5 inches at the rim; the inner depth is 1.5 inch, and the outer depth 2.5 inch. It was placed on a tea-plant about 2 feet from the ground.

Another nest containing young, taken at Foochow in July, is also a strong and compact cup, but with thinner walls than the former. It is made of coarse grass-blades, grass-stems, very fine weed-stems, and twigs, with a tendril or two, and a few bits of bracken on the outside. It is lined with fine grass-roots, some black hair, and a very little fibre. The inner diameter is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the outer diameter $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the inner depth is 2 inches, and the outer depth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Mr. Rickett has a nest with five eggs taken near Kuatun in 1897, and another nest with three eggs, taken by the natives during the same year after our collectors had left, was sold to me on our arrival at Kuatun. These eggs bear a general resemblance to the one described above, but they have each a big light yellow-brown cloud or smudge, which in one egg covers the apical half, this egg being encircled round the middle on the edge of the smudge by a vandyke-brown scrawl. In the other eggs this smudge is smaller and irregular, and it is chiefly, though not altogether, on the apical half of the egg. One of these has two big scrawls of very dark vandyke-brown, and the third hair-lines and a few short and wider scrawls. The underlying hair-lines and streaks are of the same lilac-grey. These three eggs measure 0.79×0.63 , 0.78×0.64 , and 0.78×0.63 inch.

122. *EMBERIZA AUREOLA* Pall.

Two were shot near Kuatun in April 1897, and others at Upper Kuatun on the 30th April, 1898. Two of the latter are males in almost pure breeding-plumage.

123. *EMBERIZA RUTILA* Pall.

We have several adult and immature examples of this Bunting from Kuatun shot in spring and autumn. I shot on the 3rd May one of three birds that rose out of a patch of swampy grass in a bamboo-grove in the valley of Upper Kuatun. On the 11th May a very pale specimen was shot close to the village. In this bird the upper parts have faded so much that only the crown remains dark-coloured, this being of a dull reddish brown. The occiput, hind neck, and interscapular region are very pale pinkish, glossed and (between the shoulders) tipped with lemon-yellow. The rest of the upper parts are very pale reddish. The quills are very pale pinkish brown; the outer webs of the first five primaries whitish, edged with lemon-yellow; the innermost secondaries whitish. The upper wing-coverts pearly pink, with pale brown and yellowish edges and two pale bars across the wings. The rectrices have also faded to pale pinkish brown and white. The chin is dull yellowish white, and the rest of the underparts is yellow, with tinges of reddish on the breast, a few brown streaks on the flanks, and paling on the under tail-coverts to yellowish white. This bird is a female, but the plumage resembles rather that of the male of this species, especially on the breast, where there is still a single red feather. The stomach contained a caterpillar.

124. *MELOPHUS MELANICTERUS* (Gm.).

This bird appears to be a common resident species all over the Fohkien hills. At Kuatun it nests in the tea-plantations. Our men took a nest with two eggs on the 17th May, 1897. One of these eggs is an almost perfect oval and measures 0.83×0.63 inch. It is greenish white, heavily marked all over with brown and reddish-grey spots, blotches, and short streaks. The grey markings and a few of the surface-spots coalesce on the broad end into large blotches and form a rough but well-marked cap.

On the 13th May, 1898, I sent Chunkai to take a nest that had been found for us near the village. This nest was placed under a tea-bush on an extremely steep slope.

In front of the nest, and attached to it, is a pad of small roots and sticks, measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. The nest itself is a neat cup, made of very fine roots and lined with a little coir and fine grass-stems. The inner depth is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the inner diameter $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There were four fresh eggs, resembling in colouring the one described above, but with the surface-spots not coalescing on the larger end and much smaller generally, the underlying grey spots being of a lighter and bluer tint, and, on the broad end, being in the shape of light confluent blotches, which form a light cap on one egg and a broad, but rough and light, ring round the large end of the other three. In shape they are more oval than ovate, one especially being an almost perfect rounded and broad oval. They measure 0.87×0.66 , 0.85×0.67 , 0.83×0.68 , and 0.83×0.67 inch.

125. *CORVUS MACRORHYNCHUS* Wagl.

A few of these Crows were noticed near Kuatun while we were there.

126. *PICA CAUDATA* L.

A pair or two of Magpies were breeding in the woods near Kuatun during our stay.

127. *DENDROCITTA SINENSIS* (Lath.).

Common in the forests about Kuatun.

128. *GARRULUS SINENSIS* Gould.

Common about Kuatun. We found a nest on the 14th April, 1898, placed, about 10 feet from the ground, on a small yew in a tea-plantation in the valley below Kuatun. It was then unfinished. We returned on the 21st and took from it three fresh eggs. The inner nest was brought to me a few days afterwards with the remains of one broken egg in it. It is made of fine roots and measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, with a diameter of about 6 inches. The outer part was of moss, and was left behind, as it came to pieces on being handled.

Another nest found on a chestnut-tree behind the village contained only one egg on the 12th May.

Our men brought us a clutch in 1896, taken in May, and three clutches in 1897, taken about Kuatun on the 5th, 7th, and 11th May. Two eggs in my collection out of the clutch (three eggs) taken in May 1896, and the clutch of four eggs taken on the 7th May, 1897, are of a brownish green, very closely freckled with more or less light brownish; but the ground-colour of the three eggs taken on the 21st April, 1898, is a pure light green. The older eggs have possibly faded, although I must say that a description of these eggs, taken in 1897, gives them as being of a very pale brownish sap-green. All these eggs have a dark-brown hair-line about the large or small end. This line is easily soluble in water. One of the eggs dated May 1896 is ovate, the second is a narrow and nearly perfect oval. They measure 1.25×0.86 and 1.18×0.88 inch. Two of those dated 7th May, 1897, are ovate, with pointed apex, and the other two are nearly oval, with both ends pointed. They measure 1.28×0.95 , 1.25×0.91 , 1.20×0.92 , and 1.20×0.90 inch. The eggs of the third clutch, dated 21st April, 1898, are a rather broad ovate; they measure 1.20×0.92 , 1.17×0.91 , and 1.15×0.92 inch.

129. *UROCISSA SINENSIS* (L.).

A common bird all over Fohkien. On the 25th April, 1898, we took a clutch of five eggs from a nest placed on a tree in the valley below Kuatun. These were much incubated. The colour is a pale yellowish or greenish clay, with spots and longitudinal splashes of somewhat pale and dull reddish brown and reddish grey (underlying). The markings on four eggs are concentrated on the large end, where they form a well-marked crown or cap, and where the underlying splashes are confluent, the rest of the egg being but sparsely marked. In the fifth egg there is a broad ring round the small end, the rest of the egg, as in the others, being but lightly marked. In shape these eggs are ovate, inclining to oval, one being almost oval. They measure 1.27×0.93 , 1.26×0.92 , 1.26×0.91 , 1.25×0.91 , and 1.23×0.92 inch.

On the 28th April following another clutch of five eggs was taken from a nest placed on a bamboo at a height of about 20 feet from the ground. These eggs, which were very slightly incubated, have a lighter ground-colour than the above, one egg markedly so. The spots are much more numerous and much smaller. Three of them have a rough ring of reddish-grey underlying blotches under the reddish-brown spots, which are larger there than on the rest of the egg. In the fifth and light-coloured egg this ring is very slight, and the surface and underlying markings are small, there being only three or four underlying blotches. They are all broader eggs, with a tendency to being oval, except one, which is a broad ovate. They measure 1.22×0.95 , 1.21×0.93 , 1.20×0.96 , and 1.18×0.93 (two eggs) inch. We did not take the nest, which appeared to be built in the usual style, and was a slight structure, composed of thin twigs and tendrils.

130. *CYPSELUS PACIFICUS* Lath.

A party of these was seen near Kuatun on the 23rd April, 1898, by our collectors, who shot two examples.

131. *CAPRIMULGUS JOTAKA* T. & S.

This Goatsucker comes to the Kuatun Mountains for the breeding-season. Our collectors brought back from Kuatun in 1897 two eggs, found on the ground by a native on the 21st May, which are, no doubt, the eggs of this species. One of these is a nearly perfect oval. It is white, marbled with brownish grey and light blue-grey, the former being surface-marks and the latter underlying. It measures 1.26×0.93 inch. The shell is fairly smooth and has a decided gloss.

132. *PICUS CABANISI* Malh.

One shot on Wu Yi Shan on the 29th March, 1898. We have none from Kuatun, but it is abundant all over the lower wooded hills of Fohkien.

133. *PICUS INSULARIS* Gould.

This handsome Woodpecker is found in the forests about

Kuatun, where, owing to the steepness of the mountains, it is not easily obtained.

Our collectors brought back several specimens in 1896 and 1897, but in 1898 we obtained only two—a female, shot and skinned by one of the hunters, and a fine male, shot in the woods above the village. The soft parts of the latter were as follows :—Iris crimson ; bill dull greenish lead, darker on upper mandible ; base of lower mandible bluish lead ; legs dull reddish lead. The total length is 10·8 inches.

134. *IYNGIPICUS SCINTILLICEPS* Swinhoe.

I have the skin of a male labelled “Kuatun, October, 1896.”

135. *GEVINUS GUERINI* (Mall.).

This is the common Woodpecker about Kuatun. Our collectors took there three clutches of six, six, and five eggs on the 6th, 10th, and 24th May, 1897, and on the 12th May, 1898, we took five fresh eggs from a hole in a chestnut-tree near the village. The hole was placed some 25 feet above the ground. The parent bird was sitting, and several hard knocks were struck against the tree before she flew out.

The eggs of the clutch taken on the 10th May, 1897, are ovate, inclining to oval. They measure $1\cdot15 \times 0\cdot88$, $1\cdot14 \times 0\cdot90$ (three eggs), $1\cdot11 \times 0\cdot90$, and $1\cdot10 \times 0\cdot89$ inch. The eggs taken on the 12th May, 1898, are of a broad peg-top or broad pyriform ovate shape. They measure $1\cdot10 \times 0\cdot94$, $1\cdot10 \times 0\cdot93$, $1\cdot09 \times 0\cdot93$, $1\cdot08 \times 0\cdot90$, and $1\cdot06 \times 0\cdot94$ inch. The surface of these eggs is intensely glossy and the texture is finely grained. The eggs of the four clutches that I have seen were all much soiled, and mine were cleaned with some difficulty.

136. *LEPOCESTES SINENSIS* Rickett.

This is not an uncommon Woodpecker about Kuatun, but it is, as a rule, so shy that its capture is a matter of some difficulty. The cry of this bird is extremely loud and piercing, being louder at first and becoming fainter as it goes

on. It may be syllabled "kwee-kwe-kwe-kwe-kwe-kwe-kwe-kwe."

One bird was seen and heard by us on the 1st and 2nd May on the wooded slope opposite Kuatun. It was, no doubt, breeding in the neighbouring forest.

I saw a young bird on the way down from Kuatun. I was first attracted by a kind of loud chattering coming from brushwood near the road, and after a few seconds' search saw a young *L. sinensis* fly on to an Oil-tree (*Eleococca*?) on the other side of the stream, where it remained perched for some seconds, then again flew down to some bushes below the road, and, after recrossing the stream, perched on another oil-tree. Finally it flew away before I could get near enough to shoot it with my collecting-gun. The parent bird was calling at the time in the woods near by, but it did not show itself.

The colours of the soft parts in this species, as taken on a male, a female and young, shot at Kuatun in 1898, are as follows :—

♂ ad. 11th April, 1898. Iris crimson; bill yellow; legs reddish brown. Total length 11.75 inches.

♀ ad. 11th April, 1898. Iris dark vermilion; bill yellow; legs greenish plumbeous; claws grey. Total length 11.4 inches. The stomach contained remains of beetles and wood larvæ.

Juv. 11th April, 1898. Iris grey; bill yellow; legs—scales brown, skin grey. Total length 10.9 inches.

♀ juv. 15th May, 1898. Legs brownish grey. Total length 11 inches. Rest as in the young bird described above.

137. MICROPTERNUS FOKIENSIS Swinhoe.

One shot near Wu Yi Shan on the 27th March, 1898, where it seems to be frequent. It is a common species in Central Fohkien.

138. GECINULUS VIRIDANUS Slater.

This pretty Woodpecker inhabits the forests about Kuatun, but it is either very shy or very rare there, for only a few

were seen by our hunters during our stay, and only two were shot. One had been collected by the natives previous to our arrival, and our collectors have obtained a few during their various trips to Kuatun.

♂. 13th April, 1898. Iris crimson; bill pale bluish or bluish white; legs light leaden green. Wing 5·3 inches. Total length 9·9 inches.

♀. 17th May, 1898. Iris crimson; bill bluish white; legs dull greenish. Wing 5·2 inches. Total length 9·9 inches. Different from the male in having no rose-colour on the crown, which is of a very pale yellowish green; the lores and sides of the face are also slightly paler.

139. *PICUMNUS CHINENSIS* (Hargitt).

This pigmy Woodpecker is common in bamboo-jungle on the Kuatun Mountains.

140. *EURYSTOMUS CALONYX* Sharpe.

Comes to Kuatun for the summer. It is said to nest there in holes of trees, while at Foochow it invariably breeds in Magpies' nests.

In 'The Ibis' for 1892, p. 478, the Foochow Roller is wrongly identified with *E. orientalis* (Linn.). If this mistake was mine, it was involuntary, my intention having been at the time to follow Dr. Sharpe's nomenclature, as all our Foochow Rollers agree with Dr. Sharpe's description of *E. calonyx*.

141. *ALCEDO BENGALENSIS* (Gm.).

Seen on the streams about Kuatun.

142. *CERYLE GUTTATA* Vig.

One seen on the 29th March, 1898, on the stream below Kuatun, and one shot in that vicinity on the 6th April, 1898.

143. *HALCYON PILEATUS* (Bodd.).

Two fine specimens were shot by our men at Kuatun in April 1897. It probably breeds there.

I obtained a couple of eggs in Peling (near Foochow) in

May 1897. The nest-hole was in a bank by a small patch of paddy surrounded by woods. I did not actually see the parent birds enter the hole, but one came to perch on the trees above it and another flew close by the bank where the hole was. The eggs are nearly spherical; one measures 1.21×1.10 inch. It is very smooth, but not so glossy as the eggs of *Alcedo bengalensis*.

144. CUCULUS CANORUS L.

This Cuckoo may be heard among the Fohkien hills during the spring, but it is not nearly so common as the following species. I have an adult example from Foochow, and three young Cuckoos taken there in autumn are probably of this species. Mr. Rickett has an adult example shot at Kuatun in May. I heard one calling there on the 15th May, 1898.

145. CUCULUS INTERMEDIUS Vahl.

This Cuckoo is abundant on the Kuatun Mountains, where we heard it for the first time in 1898 on the 4th April. The call heard at Kuatun was almost invariably trisyllabic, "hoo-hoo-hoo," and not quadrisyllabic, as at Tamsui.

The native hunters at Kuatun are well acquainted with the Cuckoo's habits, and told me, one day that we were all out together, how it builds no nest, but deposits its eggs in the nests of small birds, and how the young Cuckoo pushes the original young out of the nest. They could not tell me, however, how the hen Cuckoo managed to place her egg in the nest.

146. HIEROCOCCYX SPARVERIOIDES (Vig.).

I have an example of this species shot near Kieu-ning-fu on the 4th May, 1896. It is not uncommon along the river some distance inland from Foochow, but it is very shy. We have no specimens from Kuatun; it is, however, likely enough that it occurs there.

147. HIEROCOCCYX HYPERYTHRUS (Gould).

I have a beautiful male example in young striped plumage, shot near Kuatun on the 16th October, 1896.

148. *COCYSTES COROMANDUS* (L.).

This handsome Cuckoo apparently summers in the mountains of North-west Fohkien. It is not uncommon in the forests near Kuatun, whence we have obtained three specimens. One in my collection was shot on the 24th May. It is said to be a late arrival.

149. *MEGALÆMA VIRENS* (Bodd.).

Very common in the forests about Kuatun. The natives say that it is a very late breeder.

150. *SCOPS GLABRIPES* Swinhoe.

A fine specimen, collected in 1897, was sold to me at Kuatun in 1898. This is a resident species at Foochow.

151. *SCOPS STICTONOTUS* Sharpe.

We have four birds in red plumage from Kuatun—three brought back in autumn 1896, and obtained there during the summer and in October, and one shot on the 15th April, 1897. A fifth example, shot on the 12th May, 1898, is much less ruddy, having a good deal of grey on the upper parts and breast; the lower half of the facial disk is besides entirely grey. Wing 5.65 inches.

152. *GLAUCIDIUM WHITELYI* (Blyth).

I have an example of this Owl from the Kuatun Mountains, shot there on the 29th September, 1896. I did not notice any during our stay.

153. *GLAUCIDIUM BRODIEI* (Burton).

A not uncommon bird in the vicinity of Kuatun. Its call, a loud "clock-clock," was often heard by day in the valley below Kuatun, and I referred to this little Owl a call which we heard unceasingly at night, and which apparently came from the woods near the village. Our Foochow men, however, said the latter was not the call of this bird, but that of *Scops stictonotus*. The sound, a very loud "tiok-clock-clock," reminded us of the Chinese watchman's rattle. It went on all night till near dawn.

A specimen brought to me on the 30th March, 1898,

had :—Iris yellow; bill livid greenish yellow; legs greenish grey. Total length 6·2 inches.

154. *SPIZAËTUS NIPALENSIS* (Hodgs.).

Two examples of this species were shot by our men in December 1895 near Shao-wu-fu.

Eagles are not uncommon about Kuatun, but it is even more difficult there than elsewhere to get at them, and they are seldom seen at quarters close enough to recognize the species.

One swooped down on some of the village chickens just under our windows while we were at tiffin one day, but flew away before we could realize what had happened.

155. *BUTASTUR INDICUS* (Gm.).

A young bird was shot on the 26th April, 1898, at Kuatun. It was one of a party of three, so the hunter told me.

This bird has a great deal of white about the head; the forehead, a wide superciliary mark, and a large patch behind the eye being white. It is a female, with ovaries developing. The stomach contained a large grasshopper, a grub, and the remains of a large beetle (*Carabus caelestis*?). The soft parts were as follows :—Iris yellow; eyelids orange-yellow; cere and gape orange-yellow; mouth flesh-coloured; bill black, with half of lower mandible and base of upper mandible dull orange; legs yellow. Total length 17 inches, wing 12·5, tail 7·9, tarsus 2·4.

156. *ASTUR SOLOENSIS* Horsf.

I have an adult male from Foochow, and another adult male was shot by one of the hunters close to Kuatun on the 21st April, 1898. We saw one at the latter place pounce on one of a flock of *Yuhina pallida* under our windows. It remained for a few seconds on the ground, then flew back to the forest with its prey.

The soft parts of the bird shot on the 21st April, 1898, are as follows :—Iris dark crimson; bill blackish towards the point, bluish at the base; cere orange; legs orange-yellow; claws flesh-colour. Total length 12 inches.

157. *FALCO TINNUNCULUS SATURATUS* Blyth.

I have a female of this Kestrel shot at Foochow on the 7th November, 1896. Our collectors shot a male, now in Rickett's collection, in the gorges of Wu Yi Shan.

We saw in this locality Kestrels which were evidently breeding in holes in the face of a cliff, and I have no doubt that these birds were of the same race as the one shot by our men. Unfortunately the birds were circling about the head of the cliff quite out of range, and their nesting-place was also out of reach.

A series of Kestrels collected by me at Foochow and Amoy shows great variety in point of size and depth of colouring. Kestrels do not remain at Foochow to breed.

158. *MICROHIERAX MELANOLEUCUS* Blyth.

One shot in a wood in the Kien-yang district on the 22nd March, 1898, during our journey up river.

The stomach contained butterflies and what seemed to be bees. This specimen has the white spot apparent only when the feathers are raised.

159. *BUTORIDES JAVANICUS* (Horsf.).

Our collectors told us that they found this species breeding at Shao-wu-fu.

160. *ÆX GALERICULATA* (L.).

Common on the river in the Kien-ning-fu district.

161. *CLANGULA GLAUCION* (L.).

A few obtained in winter near Shao-wu-fu.

162. *MERGUS MERGANSER* L.

Common on the rivers of N.W. Fohkien.

163. *TURTUR RUPICOLA* (Pall.).

Fairly common about Kuantun.

164. *MACROPYGIA TUSALIA* (Hodgs.).

This handsome Cuckoo-Dove passes the summer at Kuantun, where, however, it seems to be rare and not often obtained. The three examples that we have were shot on Mount David in May 1897 and on the 23rd April, 1898. The soft parts &c.

of the latter specimen were as follows:—Iris yellow, divided by a dark zone; bill black; legs dark coral-red. Wing 7·6 inches, tail about 8·2, total length 15·4. The crop was crammed with Indian corn.

The native hunters told me that formerly this Dove was common at Kuatun, and that they used to catch numbers in their rat-traps. One of these men told me that during one of our expeditions up Mount David he had seen a green Pigeon (*Chalcophaps indica?*).

165. PHASIANUS TORQUATUS Gm.

The Ring-necked Pheasant is very abundant among the Wu Yi hills; it also occurs sparingly on the grasslands near Kuatun.

166. PHASIANUS ELLIOTI Swinhoe.

Elliot's Pheasant is apparently very rare in the Kuatun Mountains, and is but seldom trapped by the local hunters. The tail-feathers of a male were brought to us in spring 1897 by our men, and a fine male was collected by one of the native hunters previous to our arrival at Kuatun in 1898. This same hunter said that shortly after our coming he saw another in the forest nearest the village.

167. EUPLOCAMUS NYCTHEMERUS (Linn.).

Common in the forest near Kuatun.

168. PUCRASIA DARWINI Swinh.

Common in the Kuatun Mountains. It is met with in the bamboo-groves and more open parts of the country, as well as in the forests. One of the native hunters had found the eggs, which he said were white.

169. CERIORNIS CABOTI Gould.

Cabot's Tragopan is not uncommon in the forests near Kuatun, and on various occasions we have received specimens trapped by the natives. Only four specimens were obtained by us during our stay at Kuatun: an adult male which had been trapped in March; a young male assuming adult plumage, trapped on the 30th March; and two females, shot by our hunters in the forests on the 13th April and the

17th May. The latter bird was sitting on her nest when shot. The hunter who secured her, happening to look up into a large tree, saw a bird looking down at him, and, taking it for a Barbet (!), fired a charge of dust-shot, which, to his astonishment, brought down a fine hen Tragopan. He at once climbed the tree and found, on an old squirrel's nest of the year before, four eggs. According to the man's statement, the nest was about 30 feet from the ground. These are the first eggs of *C. caboti* obtained at Kuantun. The natives having never taken the nest before, they were much astonished at finding it so high up in a tree, as until then they had met with Pheasants' nests only on the ground.

Of the four eggs brought to me, two were nearly ready to hatch and two were addled, one of the latter being quite rotten. The remains of the young birds extracted from the fertile eggs have been deposited in the British Museum. The wings of the young birds have quills over an inch long. One of the eggs, now in Mr. Rickett's collection, measures 1.92×1.62 inch. The other three measure 2.20×1.60 , 1.95×1.55 , and 1.91×1.60 inch. The colour of these eggs is buff, thickly freckled with pale brown, the freckling coalescing in places. The texture is chalky. The shape is a short broad ovate in two eggs, and ovate in a third.

♂ imm. 30th March, 1898. Wattle pink, banded with pale cobalt, the bands tinged in centre with silvery green; hairy part of wattle livid purple, spotted with orange-vermilion; legs greenish pink; claws livid grey. Total length 24.5 inches. The crop contained young leaves.

♀ ad. 13th April, 1898. Iris light brown; bill livid purplish brown. Total length 1.79 inches.

♀ ad. 17th May, 1898. Upper mandible light brown; lower mandible pale greyish; legs pale pinkish grey; claws grey. Total length 21 inches. Stomach contained acorns.

170. *FRANCOLINUS CHINENSIS* (Briss.).

A pair shot near Wu Yi Shan, where this species is apparently common. I heard several calling on the low hills near Shao-wu-fu.

171. BAMBUSICOLA THORACICA (Temm.).

Abundant about Kuatun. The birds were met in pairs during our stay.

172. AMAURORNIS AKOOL (Sykes).

This bird occurs on the banks of streams in North-west Fohkien.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Part I.

26. SUTHORA VERREAUXI Sharpe.

'Ibis,' 1899, p. 192. For "the stomach contained . . . reeds," read "the stomach contained . . . seeds."

45. ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLA Jerdon.

Op. cit. p. 206. Examples in the Paris Museum of *Calamoherpe concinens* Swinhoe have been re-labelled *Acrocephalus agricola* Jerdon. *C. concinens* was founded by Swinhoe on some examples of *A. agricola* collected by Père David near Peking (Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 432). According to Père David, this species "breeds in numbers in all the damp spots of the Great Chinese Plain" (Ois. de la Chine, p. 252). Mr. Styan found it very plentiful at Kiukiang, where it breeds (Ibis, 1889, p. 444).

46. TRIBURA RUSSULA (Slater).

Op. cit. p. 206. On comparing *Homochlamys brevipennis* Verreaux with this bird, I wrote that the shafts of the tail-feathers of *H. brevipennis* were light-coloured. A careful re-examination of the type of *H. brevipennis* showed that *T. russula* is a very close ally of this species. The type of *H. brevipennis* differs only as follows from my series of *T. russula*:—The cheeks and underparts are lighter, the stems of the rectrices are darker, and the bill is stouter and paler.

57. SITA SINENSIS J. Verreaux.

Op. cit. p. 404. For "and the male type of *S. sinensis* Verreaux, from Moupin," read "and the female type of *S. sinensis*, from Moupin."

60. PTERERYTHRUS ÆRILATUS Tickell.

Op. cit. p. 409. For "the inner diameter at the rim is regular," read "the inner diameter at the rim is irregular."

100. CRYPTOLOPHA RICKETTI Slater.

Op. cit. p. 425. For "legs pale lead greenish, washed with purple and greyish flesh," read "legs pale lead, greenish washed with purple and greyish flesh."

101. CRYPTOLOPHA SINENSIS Rickett.

Op. cit. p. 426. For "The nest is placed . . . on the unearthed roots," read "The nest is placed . . . or the unearthed roots."